

The Illinois Intelligencer.

"Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace....Unwarp'd by party rage, to live like brothers."

NO. 19]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, MAY 30, 1968

[VOL. CL.]

*** This is a simulated edition of the Illinois Intelligencer, a newspaper published at Kaskaskia, Ill., during the closing territorial and early statehood days. Typographic and makeup follow that of the original Illinois Intelligencer as closely as possible.

Clark

*Youthful Conqueror of Illinois
Country Neglected by State
and Nation in Old Age*

TOOK KASKASKIA JULY 4, 1778

*Marched to Vincennes Through
Floods and Bogs of Cold
February Thaw*

Illinois' debt to George Rogers Clark, the youthful Kentucky Indian fighter who bested every Revolutionary War effort by Great Britain to hold the Mississippi Valley, is incalculable. As a consequence of his efforts and sacrifices, Britain ceded at war's end a vast area which soon became known as the Northwest Territory; an area which includes the present states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, and that part of Minnesota lying east of the Mississippi River.

In return, Clark was neglected and impoverished, by both Virginia and the government of the newly created United States of America. A few tracts of wilderness land—soon lost to creditors whose bills for war-time supplies Clark couldn't pay—and a symbolic sword constituted most of his reward. Even the salary to which he was entitled as an officer of Virginia went unpaid.

Clark, 27 years old when he took command of a ragged band of fewer than 200 frontiersmen, was pitted against Col. Henry Hamilton, an able British army officer and colonial administrator whose headquarters were in Detroit.

Early in the Revolutionary War Hamilton instigated Indian raids on American settlers who were spilling over the Alleghenies in great numbers, carrying with them the rifle, and the message of revolt against the British.

The attacks were so savage that Kentucky became known as the "Dark and Bloody Ground." Although some historians have expressed doubt that Hamilton paid the Indians for settlers' scalps, there appears to be good grounds to believe he did. Feared far and wide and deeply hated, he was known as "The Hair Buyer."

The solution appeared to be to mount an expedition against Hamilton at Detroit. Efforts were made to get men and supplies together, but the prospect of attacking a strongly fortified post commanded by an able officer did not raise much enthusiasm, and reasons were found to call off the attempts. Then Clark conceived and presented a daring plan to the Virginia authorities. Declaring that Detroit should not be the primary target, Clark said the way to end the Indian attacks was to leapfrog the defenses set up against Indian raids in Kentucky and to attack the British posts in the Illinois country. He contended that this maneuver, if successful, would outflank the British and cut off their supplies from the Mississippi Valley. He further argued that the French and Indians in the area could be won over and Hamilton would be isolated at Detroit. The plan was as bold as Clark himself, described by one of his biographers as "one of those remarkable and unaccountable products of the frontier." Tall, strong, with red hair and piercing black eyes, he was an unusual man in a time that demanded unusual men.

With only 175 to 200 men, instead of the 700 or more he had planned on, Clark left the Falls of the Ohio (Louisville) on June 26, 1778. Rowing day and night the party landed on the fourth day on an island at the mouth of the Tennessee River where it meets the Ohio. That night they rowed westward on the Ohio and crossed to the site of Fort Massac.

Clark beached and hid his boats and began the 120-mile overland march to Kaskaskia. Starting on July 1, he set a fast pace through the woods and was within three miles of Kaskaskia by the evening of July 4. Camping in a grove of trees, across the Kaskaskia River from the town, Clark's men captured a French farmer and learned that Kaskaskia was undefended. Hamilton had withdrawn its troops for the defense of Detroit.

Moving to the edge of the river as night fell, Clark commandeered boats from French farmers, and crossed to the town. Clark had achieved his primary objective without a shot being fired.

Clark, after taking Kaskaskia and Cahokia dispatched Captain Leonard Helm with a small company to take Vincennes, a British outpost on the Wabash, which he did with ease. Clark had won his victory. The French in the Illinois country had accepted him and had sworn allegiance to the Republic of Virginia—not, it must be recorded, to the Continental Congress.

As Clark had surmised, Hamilton was not long in learning of the capture of Kaskaskia and Vincennes. On October 7, 1778, the British commander led a force of 175 white troops and more than 250 Indians out of Detroit on a 71-day march of 560 miles to Vincennes.

Captain Helm, learning of Hamilton's approach, sent messengers to inform Clark, but they were captured by Hamilton's Indian scouts. When the English force appeared before Vincennes in overwhelming numbers, Helm had no alternative but surrender to Hamilton. The British commander then rebuilt the fort at Vincennes, renamed it Fort Sackville, and settled in for the winter.

When Clark, whose force then consisted of about 100 riflemen, learned of Hamilton's recapture of Vincennes, he reasoned that Hamilton, having come a long way through hard weather, would not venture against Kaskaskia until spring.

On February 6, 1779, Clark left Kaskaskia with his force of 100 riflemen and about 100 French volunteers. They covered 160 miles in nine days but then ran into floods and bogs, caused by an un-

seasonable February thaw. No game was to be had, and the men were on starvation rations. On the night of February 20, the small force waded across the Wabash River, shoulder deep in the icy water. Clark subsequently wrote to Gov. Patrick Henry of Virginia that conditions were "too incredible to be believed." By February 23, the small and all but exhausted force, too few in number to storm the fort, was within sight of Vincennes.

Clark substituted guile for force. He had captured several French duck hunters as he approached Vincennes. Always shrewd, he had kept them out of sight of his force, so they would not know how few men he had. He convinced the prisoners that he had a huge army hidden in the woods. Then he sent one of them into the town with a message for its French inhabitants to the effect that he was going to capture the fort adjoining the town. If the French settlers raised no hand against him he would give them freedom from the English.

Mustering his 200-odd riflemen and Indians in the woods on the side of the town away from the fort, Clark had his men weave in and out of the trees as dusk fell, so the townsmen would think they were looking at a large force of men. The stratagem worked. The townsmen, who had been well treated by Captain Helm, when he held Vincennes, not only welcomed Clark's men into the town, but they also influenced most of Hamilton's Indian troops quartered in the town, to go over to Clark's side.

On the night of February 24, Clark launched his attack on Hamilton, safely locked within Fort Sackville. Clark's sharpshooters kept up such an accurate fire that the British could not serve their cannon. At daybreak the Virginian sent a messenger to Hamilton, telling him that he would accept the surrender of the British and treat them with mercy. Hamilton refused.

Then Clark staged a piece of bloody showmanship. A party of Hamilton's Indians, returning with a collection of scalps from the slaughter of a small American settlement down the Wabash, fell into Clark's hands. He led the prisoners out before the fort, safely out of rifle shot, and while Hamilton and his men watched, had the whole party tomahawked. The English commander, convinced that he could expect no help from the outside and certain that Clark had a great force hidden in the woods, chose to accept the terms of mercy Clark had prom-

[Continued on second page]

MEMORIAL DAY

*Carbondale Was Site of First
Observance of National
Holiday on May 30*

Carbondale has scheduled a Sesquicentennial observance of Memorial Day for Woodlawn Cemetery where the first Memorial Day services were held more than a century ago. A parade to the cemetery, music by the Southern Illinois University band, and talks by Arthur Godfrey, Governor Kerner, and Chairman Ralph G. Newman of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission, are on the program.

The National observance of May 30 as Memorial Day had its origin in Carbondale more than a century ago, even though it cannot be said that the people of Carbondale originated the idea or were first to hold services to decorate the graves of those who fell in battle.

There are other claimants. It was on May 30, 1865, that James Redpath led Negro school children of Charleston, South Carolina, to strew flowers on the graves of Union soldiers buried in trenches nearby during the Civil War. A few days earlier, on May 10, 1865, the Fredericksburg Ladies Memorial Association, organized by Mrs. Francis White who had been a Confederate nurse, decorated the graves of both Union and Confederate soldiers who had fallen in the Battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia. There were perhaps other instances, for the custom of placing flowers on graves as a tribute is an ancient one.

The story is told in Carbondale that two veterans sitting on the porch of a church watched while a widow prayed and placed a wreath on the grave of her husband who had been killed at Fort Donelson. They were impressed by her action and decided that veterans should decorate the graves of comrades buried in Woodlawn Cemetery in Carbondale. They talked of their plans with other veterans and soon the entire county was interested, and the date of April 28, 1866, was set for special services at the cemetery. Bad weather forced a postponement to April 29, the last Sunday in April.

A parade formed at 1 o'clock that April Sunday, led by a brass band playing patriotic airs, with 219 veterans in the line of march. Major General John A. Logan was principal speaker at the cemetery and a concluding phrase from his address is remembered: "Every man's life belongs to his country and no man has the right to refuse it when his country calls for it."

Southern Illinois had been settled largely from the South and some residents of Carbondale had returned to Kentucky or Tennessee to fight for the Confederacy. A few who had worn the gray were buried in Woodlawn cemetery. Their graves were also decorated, and thus from the first, Memorial Day became the healer of the wounds of war.

The people of Carbondale decided to make the ceremonial an annual event, but remembering the postponement because of bad weather, chose a later date, May 30, when better weather might be expected, and when many flowers would be in bloom.

Two years later General Logan as commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, the organization of Union veterans, issued General Orders No. 11, dated May 5, 1868, designating the 30th day of May, 1868, "for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion, and whose bodies now lie in almost every city, village, and hamlet church yard in the land." He expressed the hope that the observance "will be kept up from year to year while a survivor of the war remains to honor the memory of his departed comrades."

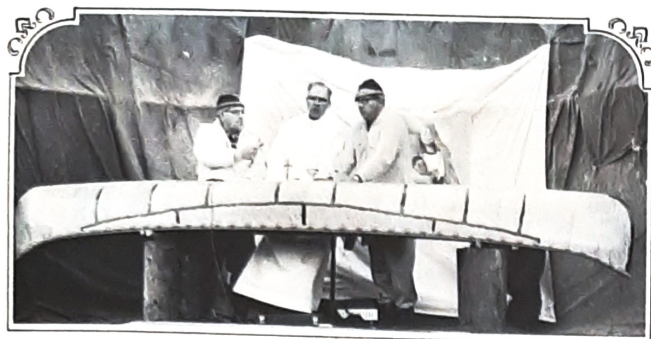
On June 22, 1868, General Logan as Representative in Congress succeeded in getting a resolution adopted establishing Memorial Day on May 30.

D.R.



GEORGE ROGERS CLARK AND A "LONG KNIFE"

"Long Knife" drawn by Dan Beard for James Baldwin's *Conquest of the Old Northwest*; Clark statue is at Fort Massac.



COMMEMORATES MARQUETTE. An Easter mass was celebrated at Starved Rock on the 293rd anniversary of the first mass said at that spot. The celebrant was Father Joseph P. Donnelly, author and Marquette scholar, who is shown performing the ceremony on the spine of an overturned canoe, assisted by two

temporary voyageurs. High winds and rain kept the assistants busy and also shortened the trip of 60 canoeists. Indians from many tribes set up a village in Ottawa to commemorate Father Marquette's mass for the Kaskaskias April 14, 1675.

Clark

[Continued from first page]

ised and surrendered. With barely 200 exhausted men Clark had captured a well-furnished fort held by several times his number. It was a tremendous feat of arms, achieved mainly by brazen courage and unorthodox tactics.

The British, aided by their Indian allies, mounted a number of expeditions intended to oust Clark and his hardy band from the Illinois country. But Clark, daring and resourceful, thwarted them all.

Clark had not been paid for his labors and his fighting to save Illinois, and when the war was over he returned to Virginia to collect the money due him and his men for their years of service. Virginia's legislature passed on to the federal government the responsibility of paying Clark his salary and settling the bills he had incurred for supplies. Finally Clark was given several tracts of land and the federal government then ruled that Clark's creditors could have the land in payment for the bills he had signed to supply the troops under his command.

Clark asked Virginia at least to pay him his salary, about \$15,000 for five years of service. Virginia refused to pay unless Clark submitted detailed vouchers, which he did. Then, somehow, the vouchers were lost and could not be found and Clark was never paid. In 1913 Clark's lost vouchers were found in an attic of the Virginia statehouse.

Although he had conquered vast tracts of territory and made it safe for settlers, Clark had no home for himself for the thirty years following his winning of the upper Mississippi Valley. He lived with one or the other of his brothers. Finally he built a log house on the north side of the Falls of the Ohio, across from what is now Louisville, Kentucky. To that house came the Indian chiefs and warriors to pay him yearly visits and smoke the pipe of peace with their conqueror, "the great and invincible Big Knife."

And there, in the autumn of his life, came his younger brother, William Clark, on his way with Meriwether Lewis, to St. Louis to begin their historic expedition to the west coast of the United States.

In 1809 Clark suffered a stroke in his log house and fell into the fireplace, severely burning his right leg. An infection developed and it became necessary to amputate the leg—a horrible prospect in a day when no anesthetic was available. Clark asked for a corps of drummers and

fifers to play military marches during the two-hour operation. He survived in good condition.

In 1812, Virginia recognized that it had mistreated Clark and voted to give him a lifetime pension of \$400 a year and a sword of honor. The blade had been inscribed on it, "Presented by the State of Virginia to her beloved son, General George Rogers Clark, who by the conquest of Illinois and St. Vincennes, extended her empire and aided in the defense of her liberties." The honor was overdue. A series of strokes had paralyzed Clark's sword hand.

On February 13, 1818, Clark died, at the age of 66, in near poverty except for one tract of land which the efforts of Clark's brothers had kept from being attached by a legion of creditors. On that land his younger brother, William Clark, founded the town of Paducah, Kentucky.

M.P.A.

NEGRO HISTORY

Sponsored by the DuSable Heritage Committee, students from four Chicago high schools joined in a presentation of "The History of the Negro in Illinois" at DuSable High School April 19 and at the Museum of Science and Industry April 21. The other schools taking part were Forrestville, Dunbar Vocational, and Phillips. Dr. Fritz M. Etienne, descendant of Jean Baptiste Point DuSable, Chicago's first settler was an honored guest. Other Chicagoans honored included Sylvester Watkins of *Negro Heritage*; Mrs. Virginia Julien, Negro History Action Committee; Mrs. Margaret Burroughs, Museum of African-American History and Art; Mrs. Alice J. Neal, pioneer activist in Negro history. Among others honored in the program were Robert S. Abbott, founder, *Chicago Defender*; Nat "King" Cole, Judge James G. Parsons, U.S. District Court; Dr. T. K. Lawless, Ida B. Wells, and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Speakers included Ralph G. Newman, chairman of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission; Byron Minor, DuSable principal; and the Rev. Ben. Richardson.

55,000 RADIO CALLS

Since the beginning of the Amateur Radio Program of the Illinois Sesquicentennial on December 31, 1967 (reported in the February 12 issue of *The Illinois Intelligencer*), 1,000 participating Illinois ham operators have made 55,000 personal radio contacts with hams in all states and 117 countries, acknowledged by QSL cards through mid-April. Certificates are awarded hams for a specified number of contacts, and such certificates have been awarded to operators in Canada, Honduras, Italy, New Zealand, Peru, and Portugal. Chairman of the program is Charles W. Wilson, whose call number is W9FFP; address 107 South Fifth Street, Springfield, Illinois, 62701.



ILLINOIS ASHTRAYS. Ceramic ashtrays featuring sculptured portraits of four Illinois personalities—Jane Addams, Stephen A. Douglas, Lincoln, and Louis Joliet—are produced by Haeger Potteries of Dundee. Honoring the

BOOKS

Illinois, Land of Lincoln, by Allen Carpenter (Childrens Press, Chicago, paper, \$1.95; bound, \$4.50)

Nothing has been more needed in Illinois than a brief history and handbook of the state for use in home and school. In many states where state history is a required school subject a succession of textbooks has been produced, often by able writers—a history of Georgia by Joel Chandler Harris, for example. Illinois has had very little of this sort of thing and the book by Mr. Carpenter fills a void. It should be in every home and school, for reading as well as reference, for it is very readable. Its 208 pages have perhaps 200 illustrations, maps, and charts, most of them in color, quite well reproduced.

While the narrative history of the state takes up less than a third of the text, many historical sidelights are added under other topics. There are sections on geography, weather and climate, geology, and natural resources, as well as on transportation, communication, manufacturing, mining, agriculture, architecture, conservation, and education. There are histories of Chicago and other principal cities, and biographies or notes on many personalities. The discussion of government, and the chronology are brushed off in somewhat cursory fashion, but an informal guide ably presents "highlights and sidelights," museums, and points of interest.

A few blunders mar a book intended for school children. Pope proposed the boundary 10 miles north of the lake's tip as well as the present boundary, p. 54. Illinois was not the only state whose first constitution was not approved by the people, p. 55. The gunboat did not slaughter all of Black Hawk's women and children; the unmentioned Sioux had a hand in that, p. 57. "Marching Through Georgia" was written after the war, not during it, p. 70. John A. McClelland deserves a mention among Civil War generals, p. 71. The painter G. P. A. Healy is listed as sculptor, p. 148. The cartoonist John T. McCutcheon gets the first name George in the caption, p. 148 (No mention of *Graustark* in the section on books and writers). Elmhurst should have been mentioned as the location of Lizzadro Museum, p. 184.

Condensed writing does not forgive leaving false impressions, "only the Kinzie family escaped" massacre at Fort Dearborn, p. 87, is deceptive, even though it is given as escaped "death or capture" p. 53 and caption p. 54—and three mentions overemphasize without explaining a controversial matter. The statement that "Grant left his home in Galena for headquarters in Cairo . . . as brigadier general" p. 70, omits his services as colonel in Springfield and "returned to Galena . . . dying of cancer he pushed forward to write his memoirs," p. 123, makes it appear that Grant was in Galena from the end of his presidency to his death, although it is stated that his tomb is in New York. While none of these instances may seem of great importance, they are unfortunate in a book from which many a youngster is to get first and lasting impressions of Illinois history. D.R.

H. Clay Tate, former editor of the *Daily Pantagraph*, Bloomington, has agreed to undertake the work of researching and writing a Sesquicentennial History of McLean County. He is author of *Building a Better Home Town*.

Journal

The first Sesquicentennial issue of the *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society* dated Spring, 1968, presents an introduction to the Sesquicentennial issues by William K. Alderfer, state historian, and three articles relating to early Illinois history.

Jane F. Babson in "The Architecture of Early Illinois Forts" questions whether the palisaded square with blockhouse corners was quite as universal as movies, television, and some historical writers have assumed. As none survived, we cannot always be sure, but Fort de Chartres, Fort Massac, and possibly Fort Crevecoeur and Fort Kaskaskia left traces more akin to the bastions of the French military engineer Vauban than to the pioneer American tradition. Fort Dearborn and Fort Armstrong had the stereotyped blockhouses,



CIRCUIT RIDER. Ver Lynn Sprague, director of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission and an ordained elder of the Methodist Church, delivered the Easter message at the 32nd annual Easter sunrise service atop Bald Knob Mountain near Alto Pass. Some 3,000 worshippers from nine states gathered at the foot of the 111-foot-high Cross of Peace. Mr. Sprague, for nine years a member of the New York Conference, was qualified to revive the tradition of Peter Cartright by riding to the service on a black horse, garbed in buckskin jacket, black hat, and black boots as circuit rider. Also taking part in the services were Wayman Presley, president of the Bald Knob Christian Foundation; the Rev. W. H. Clark, Carbondale, moderator of Zion Baptist District Association; and Dr. Laurence C. Jones, founder of the Piney Woods, Mississippi, Country Life School.

but we have never been sure that the reconstructions of them were entirely accurate.

William P. McCarthy discusses the Chevalier Macarty Martigue, a Frenchman of Irish descent who asked for the command of the Illinois country in 1750, got it because no one else wanted it, and hardly knew what he wanted with it after he got it.

Charles E. Burgess has run down an even more obscure character, John Rice Jones, who challenged the usurpation of John Dodge in the vacuum between Virginia's cession of the Illinois country and the organization of the Northwest Territory. Jones also figured in a somewhat extra-legal militia campaign of George Rogers Clark in the same period.

Three articles that can thus chink up the gaps in Illinois history comprise a promising beginning for the Sesquicentennial series. D.R.

CORRECTIONS

A number of slips in the Hancock County article in the March 4 issue (No. 17) of *The Illinois Intelligencer* are called to our attention by Frederick V. Thomas, Riverside, a specialist in the history of that county. It should be Fountain Green, not Fort Green; Dallas City, not Dallas; Mendon is in Adams County, not Fulton County; and the original plat has it St. Mary's not St. Mary's. The first railroad was the Northern Cross through Plymouth and Augusta; concerning the first operating line between Carthage and Warsaw, Mr. Thomas explains: "The present Norfolk & Western, operating with lease agreement with the still existing Wabash, the lesser corporation, is now operated from Keokuk, Iowa, to Elvason Junction, Illinois, over T. P. & W. tracks. The first line to connect Carthage by rail extended to Warsaw and in 1859 did not connect with Keokuk because there was no bridge there until the T. P. & W. (Toledo, Wabash & Western) began operating over track on Keokuk-Hamilton Bridge Company property, which bridge is still not owned by the rail carrier corporation."

Robert Leslie Brandstatter, Verona, takes exception to identifying Robert Fulton as "the inventor of the steamboat" in the History Quiz answer No. 9, October 6, 1967, issue of *The Illinois Intelligencer* (No. 12), pointing to John Fitch's priority with steamboats in 1786, 1787, and 1788 over Fulton's North River steamboat of 1807. "Fulton did invent many other items and vastly improved Fitch's design, as did Henry Shreve," he says.

Heritage Month

May has been proclaimed Illinois Heritage Month in the schools of Illinois by proclamation of Ray Page, state superintendent of public instruction. He urges a stimulating series of classroom activities, assembly programs, concerts, dramatic presentations, and art exhibits to acquaint boys and girls in the schools with the musical, artistic, dramatic, and scientific heritage of Illinois. A brochure is offered by the superintendent's office as a guide.

Sesquicentennial Race

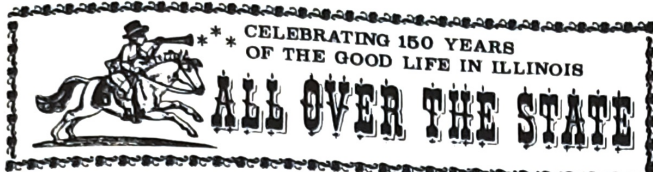
The Perry County fair board has set Wednesday, July 10, for the Sesquicentennial Stake for Illinois-bred horses. Ralph Dunn will present the winner a blanket which has on one side "Perry County Fair" and the Sesquicentennial emblem, and on the other, "Sesquicentennial Stake, 1968."

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CELEBRATING 150 YEARS OF THE GOOD LIFE IN ILLINOIS ALL OVER THE STATE

CLINTON

Casey Dempsey of the Union Banner, Carlyle, chairman of the Clinton County Sesquicentennial committee, has named as township co-chairmen: Ted Finney, Damesville; Arnold Huegen, Albers; Bob Wubbles, New Memphis; Melburn Kahar, New Boden; Fred Lohman, Aviston; Cliff Saggser, Carlyle; Carl Graesser, Trenton; Mayor Wilford Hilmes, Breese; Mayor Paul Nottmeyer, Hoffman. Secretary is Mrs. Maxine Kline, Carlyle; treasurer, James Lampe, Germantown.

COOK

Wilmette celebrated Sesquicentennial Week beginning April 22 by proclamation of Mayor Ken Santee. The Oulmette Heritage Dinner April 23 was sponsored by the Wilmette Historical Society, Wilmette Historical Commission, and the Junior Auxiliary of the Woman's Club. Wilmette's new village flag, adopted by the trustees March 19, was displayed after presentation of an award to its designer, Kathy Hopkins of St. Francis School. Speaker was Ver Lynn Sprague, director of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission and music was by the New Trier Boy's Ensemble under direction of Dr. Louis Peterman. Awards of merit in the flag design contest went to Bill Hatch and Philip Meyers, both of Harper School.

Skokie celebrates the Sesquicentennial with a Fine Arts Festival, April through June, climaxed by the Skokie Art Guild's seventh annual outdoor art show June 15 and 16. A lecture series includes as speakers the artists Richard Florshiem and Harry Bouras, critic Peter F. Jacobi, antiques expert Charles Juister and Dr. Joshua C. Taylor of the University of Chicago and Alex F. Mitchell of Lake Forest College. Concerts by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra String Quartet, and the Skokie Valley Symphony Orchestra are scheduled. The Skokie Civic Theatre will present the musical *Take Me Along* and an original one-act drama by a Skokie writer S. Keith Kreitman.

DOUGLAS

A Douglas County Sesquicentennial pageant has been prepared by Carl S. Long, Sr., and Mrs. Stanley Baxter, both of Newman, and will be presented at Tuscola May 30, Newman June 28, Rockmore Gardens June 30, Arthur July 18, and Murdock July 27. Assisting in compiling the pageant were Howard Naylor and Mrs. William McCarty of Tuscola and Mrs. J. J. Mathews of Longview.

DU PAGE

"Lombard Salutes the Illinois Sesquicentennial" will be the theme for the annual Lombard Lilac Festival Parade scheduled for Monday, May 19. Roger Marquardt is parade chairman.

A Hinsdale commemorative Sesquicentennial plate of English china reproducing a line drawing of Graue Mill is being sold by the Junior Woman's Club to aid the celebration program. The plate was designed by James Maltes, Hinsdale artist.

FORD

Dr. W. W. Sauer, Paxton, presided at the first regular meeting April 19 of the newly formed Ford County Historical Society. Judge J. H. Benjamin Paxton, was named chairman of a nominating committee. Officers chosen will be installed at a Charter Night banquet September 20. Dr. Natalie Belting, professor of history, University of Illinois, spoke on the early French settlements in Illinois. . . . Dr. W. C. Raudabaugh, Piper City, chairman of the county Sesquicentennial committee, has scheduled a caravan tour May 10 of the county's schools during which board members will present state flags to each community unit school district.

FRANKLIN

Sesser's Annual Homecoming is scheduled for June 21 and 22 and the growing of lemons and moustaches started officially April 1. Shaving permits are issued by a committee termed Brothers of the Bristle for those who do not wish to compete.

GRUNDY

Sesquicentennial awards in the Grundy County Town and Country Art Show April 25 and 26 went to William Eich for a drawing of the Collins mansion near Dresden Acres; Miss Kim Bols for a charcoal of J. Southcomb's Livery; and Mrs. C. Bols (Kim's grandmother) for a pastel called "Harvest Time." Mrs. Helen Ullrich is president of the Grundy County Historical Society. The Rev. Robert L. Brandstatter was chairman for the historical art exhibit, judged by Mrs. Bea

Mitchell, Morris. Miss Virginia Sparr was publicity chairman.

LOGAN

In co-operation with the Logan County Historical Society and the Circle K Club, Lincoln College hosted 400 Junior high school history students for the Sesquicentennial observance of Lincoln the Student Day.

MADISON

The Sesquicentennial meeting of the 22nd District, Illinois Federated Women's Clubs, including Madison, Washington, Monroe, Clinton, St. Clair, and Bond counties, was held at the Edwardsville campus of Southern Illinois University March 22. After the raising of the 21-star flag, the 300 delegates heard Ver Lynn Sprague, director of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission, speak, and witnessed a pageant "Women in Illinois History," narrated by Mrs. Jean Simon.

PEORIA

Rod Guthrie has been chosen by Heart of Illinois Fair officials to paint a Sesquicentennial mural to be displayed permanently in the Youth Building at Exposition Gardens, Peoria. Unveiling is scheduled for opening day of the fair July 12.

PIATT

Mrs. Birch E. Morgan, Monticello, is editing the Piatt County history authorized by the county Board of Supervisors. Desaluniers & Co., Moline, will print 1,000 copies, scheduled for late in the year. Mrs. Morgan is president of the Piatt County Historical Society, a vice president of the Illinois State Historical Society, and chairman of the county Sesquicentennial committee.

ST. CLAIR

Lebanon celebrated the Illinois Sesquicentennial by planting 150 trees in a ceremonial spring planting. Mayor Cleve C. Weyenberg planted the first tree. John Pepper is chairman of the citizens committee that sponsored benefits to finance the program. In recognition of the planting of a Cedar of Lebanon tree April 1, 1967, by Assad Moukaddem, delegate from the country of Lebanon, the week of April 1, 1968, was proclaimed Cedar of Lebanon Week, during which the flag of Lebanon was flown beside that of the United States as evidence of enduring love and friendship. Among other types of trees planted were European white birch, pin oak, tulip poplar, and gum ash. (John Gardner, Belleville, reported Lebanon's program).

SALINE

Sesquicentennial Week in June includes publication of special editions of the *Harrisburg Register* and the *Eldorado Journal* June 13 and 14; a variety show and barbecue June 15, observance of the Sesquicentennial Sabbath June 16, and an auto show and antique show.

SHELBY

A "Hoops to Hippies" style show was staged March 28 by the Nu Eta Chapter of Beta Sigma Phi in the Shelbyville High School auditorium. Some 70 costumes were modeled, with narration accompanied by a barber-shop quartette and the Old Time Fiddlers Association. . . . An exhibition of paintings of local scenes and persons was scheduled for May 25 on the playground of Main Street School.

TAZEWELL

The music department of Washington Community High School scheduled the Sesquicentennial cantata *Freedom County* by Norman Luboff and Win Stracke in a costumed production May 10. The program directed by Frances Whittaker included Walter Rodby's "All Earth, Be Glad!" and a "Patriotic Potpourri" featuring the Illinois state song.

WHITE

Plans to restore and save the home of Senator John M. Robinson at Main and Robinson streets, Carmi, are being pushed by the White County Historical Society, the Chamber of Commerce, and community organizations. John Craw built the oldest section of the house, a two-room log structure, in 1814. Here Carmi was platted and named, and it was the county's first court house. Robinson bought the house in 1835, and had the logs covered with clapboards and wings added, making a residence that was occupied by three generations of his family. When his granddaughter, Miss Mary Jane Stewart died October 31, 1966, she left the house and its furnishings to be used as a museum.

APPOINTMENT

Donald W. Howorth has been appointed Executive Assistant to the Chairman of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission. In making this announcement, Commission Chairman Ralph C. Newman stated, "Mr. Howorth will provide much needed coordination and direction to the Commission's efforts during the balance of the Sesquicentennial year. His appointment was necessitated by the anticipated and welcomed volume of statewide activity the Sesquicentennial has engendered."

Mr. Howorth joined the Commission in 1967 as Director of Business and Industrial Relations. According to Ralph Newman, "He will continue in this capacity, where he has done so much to stimulate the interest and participation of business, industry and labor in the Sesquicentennial."

Prior to joining the Commission, Mr. Howorth held executive positions both here in Illinois and abroad, where he most recently served as director of and special consultant to two communications firms in England. He also has worked with Leo Burnett and Kenyon & Eckhardt advertising agencies in Chicago.

Mr. Howorth has been active in civic and professional organizations, including the Union League Club, the Great Lakes



Associated Press

ILLINOIS PANEL UNVEILED. Paula Meisel, 14, of Oak Park shows Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz the Illinois panel she painted for the "Tom Sawyer fence" surrounding the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts being constructed in Washington, D.C. The panel was unveiled April 20.

DEATH

Percy Wood, employed in the writing and editing of the Illinois Guide Book to be published by the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission, died in Chicago, April 27, 1968, at the age of 66. Mr. Wood had been war correspondent, political writer, reporter, editorial writer, and book reviewer for the *Chicago Tribune* from 1926 until his retirement in 1967. During World War II he served with the OSS in Egypt and Italy and as lieutenant commander in the Navy in Southeast Asia. As correspondent he reported on India, Pakistan, Thailand, Malaya, and Indonesia. He was in New Delhi, India, when Mohandas K. Gandhi was slain by an assassin January 30, 1948, and termed the death of Gandhi his saddest moment. He covered the Vietnam war during the French phase and the Korean War from its beginning, accompanying General Douglas MacArthur ashore at the Inchon landing. Mr. Wood was born in Ford County, Illinois, in 1902 and was educated at Kentucky Military Institute, James Millikin University, and the University of Iowa. He is survived by his widow Catherine.

OLDTIME FARMING

Harold C. Plautz of Prophetstown has dedicated 18 acres to Sesquicentennial "reminiscing of yesteryear" farming and started his project the weekend of April 6 and 7 with discing and sowing, using 1928 and 1931 one-cylinder engines owned by Prophetstown collectors Mr. and Mrs. James Sturgill and Jim Wirth. Machines on display included a 1903 Root and Van Der Voort, and a 1924 Hart Parr Model 18-36 tractor. Mr. Plautz announced a shucking contest when oats are ripe in July, followed by a bundling contest.

Executives' Dogs

Dogs of Governors of Illinois and dogs of Presidents of the United States are featured at the Illinois Capitol Kennel Club Dog Show May 26 at the State Fairgrounds, Springfield. Photographs of some of the executives with their animal pals will be shown, and of course the breeds will be on display—with the possible exception of President Lincoln's Springfield pal who is described as "a shaggy brown dog named Fido."

Breeds owned by some other Presidents are: Lyndon B. Johnson, Beagle; John F. Kennedy, Welsh Terrier; Dwight D. Eisenhower, Weimaraner; Harry S. Truman, Cocker Spaniel; Herbert Hoover, Norwegian Elkhound; Franklin D. Roosevelt, Scottish Terrier; and George Washington, . . .

Breeds favored by some Illinois governors include: Otto Kerner, Sealyham Terrier; William G. Stratton, Great Dane; Adlai E. Stevenson, Dalmatian; Dwight H. Green, Doberman Pinscher; John H. Stelle, German Shorthaired Pointer; Frank O. Lowden, Irish Setter.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S DOG. Described as "a shaggy brown dog named Fido," his picture atop a trunk way have been taken on the day Mr. Lincoln left Springfield for his inauguration as President. Even a President-elect couldn't get a dog aboard a train, it seems, so Fido was left with friends of the Lincoln family in Springfield.



DONALD W. HOWORTH

Dredge and Philharmonic Society, the Council on Foreign Relations, the International Visitors Center, the Amateur Athletic Union and the Illinois High School Judges Association. In addition, he has represented the U.S. in gymnastics competitions in Europe, Canada and Mexico, and is a current A.A.U. competitor and judge.

Born and reared in Chicago, Mr. Howorth completed his studies for the Bachelor of Science degree in business at the University of Colorado and Roosevelt University, and later attended the Graduate Business School of the University of Illinois. While working at Leo Burnett, he accepted a fellowship at the Newhouse Center of Syracuse University, and was awarded the degree of Master of Science in communications. He served as a lecturer in advertising and marketing at Syracuse, and has been a guest lecturer on the same subjects at Roosevelt University.

HISTORY QUIZ

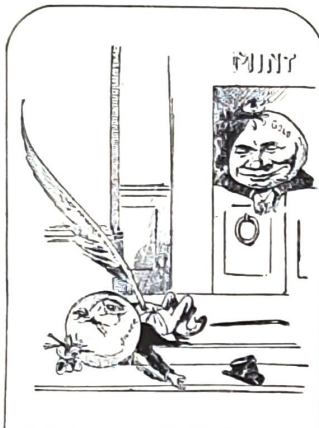
[Answers on last page]

1. Who founded Fort Creve Coeur on Lake Peoria (the Illinois River) in 1680?
2. In what year was the Illinois country declared to be a county in Virginia?
3. What was the relationship between George Rogers Clark and William Clark of the Lewis and Clark expedition?
4. When did the United States acquire title to the Illinois country?
5. What resident of Illinois aspired to the presidency in 1844?
6. Who challenged whom to engage in the 1858 Lincoln-Douglas debates?
7. What order of Roman Catholic monks established a monastery on Cahokia mound in 1809?
8. What was the first purely American settlement founded in Illinois?
9. What merchant ship, loaded with a rich cargo of furs for the Canadian market, disappeared on the Great Lakes in 1680?
10. In what Illinois county did Adlai Stevenson, the first, subsequently vice president of the United States, begin the practice of law?

TALES & LEGENDS

Today's debate over monetary policy has, so far as we know, yet to inspire anyone to poetry. But the late 19th Century controversy over the free coinage of silver did. The *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society* for 1931 contains the following work (words by G. Charles Griffiths and sung to the tune of "Baby Mine.")

In the fight that we are making,
Illinois, Illinois!
There's no time for coward quaking,
Illinois, Illinois!
For a principle to-day,
We are standing in array,
Illinois will go our way—
Illinois, Illinois!
Illinois will go our way,
Illinois!



"HOW SILVER WAS ASSASSINATED," a cartoon from *Coin's Financial School*, propaganda paperback of the Free Silver Crusade, published in Chicago in 1894.

For free coinage we are fighting,
Illinois, Illinois!
And a ratio we're uniting,
Illinois, Illinois!
'Tis no time for making terms
With the Wall Street money firms,
Even though the gold bug squirms,
Illinois, Illinois!
Even though the gold bug squirms,
Illinois!
The Republicans have spoken,
Illinois, Illinois!
And McKinley is their token,
Illinois, Illinois!
He is one idea long,
And that one idea's wrong,
And to him you don't belong,
Illinois, Illinois!
And to him you don't belong,
Illinois!
But Democracy will give thee,
Illinois, Illinois!
The right candidate to please thee,
Illinois, Illinois!
There is Bryan, Boies or Bland,
Or maybe some other hand;
But by silver he must stand,
Illinois, Illinois!
But by silver he must stand,
Illinois!
Brave John Altgeld bears our banner,
Illinois, Illinois!
And defeat awaits John Tanner,
Illinois, Illinois!

Quiz Answers

1. LaSalle.
2. 1778.
3. Brothers.
4. 1783.
5. Joseph Smith, the leader of the Mormons at Nauvoo.
6. Lincoln was the challenger.
7. The Trappists. As a consequence, the great Cahokia mound has sometimes been called Monks' Mound although the Trappists soon departed.
8. Bellefontaine near the Kaskaskia River in what is now Monroe County has this distinction.
9. LaSalle's Griffon.
10. At Metamora in Woodruff County. He spent ten years there before returning to Bloomington.

For the boddlers all must go
To the land where it don't snow;
Honesty will have a show,
Illinois, Illinois!
Honesty will have a show,
Illinois!



M.P.A.

SODOM 85, GOMORRAH, 83

Double-overtime Basketball Game Famed in Egypt Annals

(Mr. Carroll Arimond, a respectable gentleman connected with the Chicago office of the Associated Press, takes us to task for our seeming neglect of sports, particularly in our failure to document the box score of the memorable basketball game between Sodom and Gomorrah, which was played in Egypt some years ago, during the most recent basketball season, which in its finals, so he says, featured grandsons of players in that memorable double overtime. Dragging ourselves from the playing fields of 1818 where wrestling and the Indian game of lacrosse were the main diversions, we are happy to present his contribution to Illinois sports history.)

The Associated Press had a wire filer, who for the purposes of this narrative shall be known as Albert Fenn. A wire filer, in case you don't know it, is an editor who takes copy coming in on several wires and edits it down for relay on a single wire.

This work is comparable to emptying a fifth of bourbon into a dram perfume bottle without (a) spilling any; (b) nipping any; or (c) having any left over. It's quite hard to do.

One of the things that made Albert's job especially difficult was the high school basketball season. In Illinois there are some 800 high schools with basketball teams. That means there usually are 400 games a week, and for Albert 400 lines of scores to move, most of them on a single day and as early as possible.

For months it bothered Albert that he had to slash items about the Korean War, the national budget, Congress, the U.N. and Marilyn Monroe down to a few paragraphs to make room on his wire for the news that Dongola had beaten Bendt, 76 to 69. He actually believed he and his operator were about the only ones who read the scores, but he couldn't prove it.

One morning he went to work in an especially experimental mood. As he winced at the long list of last night's scores, an imp took possession of his mind and pencil. Midway through the list of winners and losers, he wrote in:

Sodom 85, Gomorrah 83 (Double overtime)

This intriguing score cleared on the wire around 7 a.m. and stayed there unchallenged until midafternoon when Albert got a terrifying shock. He had failed to reckon with the Chicago Tribune, whose subscribers may not read everything in the paper but whose editors do. The Tribune sports desk inquired bluntly if some one at AP had gone nuts.

While Albert merely was dejected over the failure of his experiment, his chief of bureau was full of fire and brimstone. He was all for firing Albert. Calmer heads who had stopped laughing intervened, pleaded that Albert was a first offender, was good to his mother, etc., and won him probation. The terms were that he conduct no more experiments on office time and with office facilities.

This story should end there but it doesn't. At least one downstate Illinois daily supported Albert's theory. The Sodom vs. Gomorrah result appeared in print between "Ottawa 51, Sterling 38" and "Rockford 98, Elgin 85." A reader wrote a joshing letter to the editor who, in turn, replied in the columns of his paper:

"One of our readers wrote in kidding us about a basketball score in a recent edition: Sodom 85, Gomorrah 83 (Double overtime). This reader apparently is unacquainted with the Egypt section of southern Illinois where the early settlers named their towns after Biblical places such as Cairo, Joppa, Tbebes, Karnak, etc. Sodom and Gomorrah are rival communities in southern Illinois."

(By Carroll Arimond in "Behind the News," 1957-1958 annual publication of the Chicago Newspaper Reporters Association)

EDITOR'S NOTE:



The two columns of advertisements and notices, printed below in facsimile, appeared in the original *Illinois Intelligencer*. They reveal the needs and desires of settlers in Illinois and often call attention to aspects of pioneer life neglected in formal histories.



NOTICE

We have deemed it advisable to alter the title of our paper—it will hereafter appear under the title of "*The Illinois Intelligencer*." We have made this change, believing it to be a more appropriate name, in as much as it is the same establishment from which the first paper emanated in the territory, and more particularly as we shall soon go into a state under the name of Illinois. We are making preparations to add to our establishment an additional quantity of small type, which will enable us to furnish our readers with a more general view of the passing events.

NOTICE.

REFUNDING of Internal duties agreeable to the act of Congress of December 23, 1817—duties paid on licenses for periods extending beyond the 31st of December, 1817, and for stamps not used—are to be refunded by the respective Collectors, provided the stamps shall be returned previous to the first day of May, 1818.

JOHN HAYS, Collector
of the collection district of Ill. Terr.
Jan. 22, 1818. 22-41.

HARRISONVILLE.

THE justices' of the county of Monroe, and territory of Illinois, will contract with some person or persons on the 23d day of May, 1818, to build a Court House and Jail, under one roof, in the town of Harrisonville, the seat of justice for the county aforesaid; the building to be built with brick and stone. The plan of said house, and the terms will be made known on said day at 10 o'clock, a.m.

Harrisonville, May 2.—36-21.

The Town of Blenheim,

IS situated about thirteen miles from the town of Kaskaskia, at the junction of Horse creek and the Kaskaskia river, on a beautiful bank, elevated 25 feet above the highest floods. It possesses advantages of no common character. From an examination of the map it will appear, that it lies immediately on the direct line from Kaskaskia to Belleville, Edwardsville and St. Louis, on a road exempt from the unavoidable inconveniences connected with the present route to those places. It is in the vicinity of a fertile and rapidly settling country. The Horse prairie is on its north, and the Irish settlement on its east. On Horse creek, and about half a mile above the town, is the Saw-mill of Mr. Halberstadt, and a mile below it on the Kaskaskia, it is expected that a Grist-mill will in a short time be erected by Captain Rogers, to whom a privilege for that purpose was granted by the last legislature. The Town has been lately laid out on a most liberal scale; and the lots are now offered for sale by the subscribers, by whom a plot will be shown.—To Mechanics, to whom it particularly presents the most flattering prospects, and others who will undertake to build and settle within a certain time, lots are gratuitously offered.

The sale and donation of the above lots will commence on the premises on Friday the 5th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, a.m. and be continued the next day.

EZRA OWEN,
THEOD. F. W. VARICK.
Kaskaskia, May 11, 1818. 37-3



Illinois Territory, Edwards county, November 1, 1817.

P Will appeared before me and made oath agreeably to law, that he had taken up an estray at his house, in the county aforesaid, a 9 or 10 year old mare, gray, with black spots, no marks or brand to be seen, about thirteen hands high—appraised to \$ 20.

RANSOM HIGGIN, j. p.

Look out for Breakers!

ALL those indebted to Maxwell & Shannon, heretofore trading under the name of H. H. Maxwell & Co. are for the last time notified, that their accounts must be settled: And to those who wish to save expense, trouble and litigation, a call on H. H. Maxwell, who is authorised to settle the accounts of the aforesaid firm, will be indispensable necessary.

WILLIAM SHANNON.
May 15, 1818. 37-41

Notice.

ON the night of the 14th instant, Isaac Eagleton, broke out of jail in this place; he had been committed for trial at the next term of the circuit court for Randolph county for theft—All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring said fellow.

H. Conner, shff.
Kaskaskia, May 20. 38-3

Advertisement.

THE subscriber wishes to employ a Workman who can come well recommended, to put a Saw and Grist Mill in operation as quick as possible. Timbers for the dam, forebays and Saw Mill are on the spot, the dam began, and the digging nearly finished. Cash will be furnished to purchase materials, provisions, & pay off laboreis.

SAMUEL MITCHELL.
St. Clair County, May 28. 41-39

AUGUSTA.

THIS town is situate on the east side of Silver creek, Illinois territory, where the great roads cross leading from Vincennes and Shawneetown to St. Louis, Edwardsville & Moon's lick. It is an interior central point, distant from St. Louis, 22 miles, from Edwardsville, 12, from Belleville, 20, from Perryville, 40, from Ripley, 25, and from Covington, 30, surrounded by a fertile country, surpassed by none in the west, and calculated to support a crowded agricultural population.

It is most probably at this time the best populated section of country in the territory, and will shortly be almost wholly under the finest state of cultivation. The distance from market, the strength and wealth of the population, the fertility of the soil, and the great mass of surplus produce of the farmer, strongly require the establishment of a place for the transaction of business, where the industrious husbandman can make sale of the rich harvest of his farm, and carry home to his family the reward of his labor without having to consume the whole of his profits in transporting to remote markets. This place then holds out strong inducements to the mechanic, the merchant, the professional gentleman, and all the necessary branches of a well organized society.

There are contiguous two mill seats, said to be very valuable, one or both of which, are for sale provided the purchaser will erect a mill immediately.—Mechanics who will build, in any short time, and become actual residents, will be presented with lots. A sale of lots will be made the 27th of June, on the premises, and a credit given of 6, 9 and 12 months, when due attention will be paid by the proprietors.

W. L. REYNOLDS,
WILLIAM CHELTON,
JAMES REYNOLDS.
E. L. R. WHELOCK.
Kaskaskia, May 4.—36-17

Public Notice.

We are authorised to announce DANIEL P. COOK, esq. a candidate for Congress to represent us in the Lower House.

We are authorised to announce ELIAS K. KANE, esq. a candidate for the Convention from the county of Randolph.